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Governor's Message.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:*
The objects for which we are convened are
of deep interest to our constituents, and im-
pose a high responsibility on ourselves. Assem-
bled to consult for the public welfare, we are
forcibly reminded of the goodness of an over-
ruling Providence, in continuing to us the
immunities we enjoy, as a constituent member of
this highly favored Republic.

We meet under circumstances of general
prosperity. The productions of the year that
have just closed, are abundant, affording an
ample supply for the wants of the community.
We have been free from the ravages of the fatal
diseases by which some portions of our land
have been visited; and we are bound to ac-
knowledge our gratitude to God for these
blessings, and to implore his guidance, in our
mutual endeavors to serve the people, in the
several stations they have assigned us.

We have cause, Gentlemen, to think highly
of our country. Our soil is exuberantly rich;
our government is based upon the principles of
equal rights and equal privileges, and operates
lightly upon all, and our people are free, in-
dependent and happy. A comparative view of
our present resources and prosperity as a na-
tion, with what they have been at any former
period, will forcibly demonstrate, that we are
rapidly advancing in wealth, population, and
political influence.

The promptness, energy, and patriotism,
which have characterized the administration of
the federal government, during the official term
of the illustrious individual who is now at the
head of it, command the highest respect and
confidence of the American people. It is,
moreover, a consideration, which may justly
inspire the citizen with increased reliance upon
the wisdom of the National Executive, that
those measures of his administration which
have been most signalized by determined oppo-
sition, have in their progress and results been
most successful, in securing popular esteem.

The policy and successive measures of the
National Administration, relative to the present
United States Bank, have received the com-
mendations of each Legislature of this State,
during a series of years past; and in the recent
popular elections, these commendations have
been sanctioned by our constituents, too obvious-
ly for misapprehension, and too distinctly to admit
of doubt respecting the course, which obedience
to their will, imposes upon us respectively.

An institution, which, like the present United
States Bank, discloses a disposition to wield its
extensive powers in rivalry with that of the
government which created it, cannot be regard-
ed otherwise than as dangerous to public liberty.
The experience of more than a year has con-
firmed me in the opinion, that as a servant of
the National Government, the Bank can be
spared without detriment to the fiscal operations
of any department; as a rival of government,
in any thing, it surely ought not to be endured.

Being fully convinced, that it has become ob-
noxious to the charge, of assuming control by
counter influences of a dangerous character, the
policy and measures of the federal government,
and that the monopoly of power which it pos-
sesses over the industry and business relations
of the people, may, with more safety to the pub-
lic, be divided among local institutions, I shall
cheerfully accord my co-operation, in any pro-
ceedings which your deliberations may suggest
as expedient, for conveying to the National Ex-
ecutive and to Congress, the clearly indicated
wishes of the people of Maine upon this subject.

The recent political agitation in our country,
has been productive of mixed benefit and evil
to the community. It has aroused the citizen
to reflect seriously upon the worth of political
virtue, and to renew his choice in the exercise
of his suffrages, between popular freedom on
the one hand, and a subjection to the influence
of combined wealth on the other. So far, the
effect has been indisputably salutary. But there
is cause for apprehending that the same occa-
sion has given rise to inroads upon the freedom
of our popular elections, altogether opposed to
the spirit of our free institutions.

The freedom and purity of the elective fran-
chise, lies at the foundation of our republican
system of government. Upon the fidelity with
which these are watched and protected by the
citizen and public officer, the duration of popu-
lar liberty mainly depends. Corruption, op-
pression, and menaces, in whatever manner
presented, are alike adverse to them. That
the personal independence of the citizen, in all
elections, may receive every species of protec-
tion, that timely legislation can furnish, and that
those hostile influences may be prevented from
acting upon the choice of public officers, or be
properly dealt with when detected, I respectfully
suggest, whether it may not be advisable to ren-

der them, in this State, penal offences by legis-
lative enactment, and subject to exemplary pun-
ishment.

I cannot but regard the late acts of Congress
relative to the Gold and Silver currency of the
country, as conducive to great improvement in
this essential department of our national con-
cerns. And it is worthy of consideration,
whether a gradual curtailment of the privilege
of issuing bills under the denomination of five
dollars, now extended to the several Banking
Institutions in this State, by the twentieth sec-
tion of the Act of March 31, 1831, will not
beneficially serve the policy, thus commended
by national legislation. Simultaneous with the
operation here suggested, an enactment of simi-
lar import with the repealed section of "An Act
to restrain unincorporated Bank Associations,
and for other purposes," passed March 15,
1831, would also be found expedient, to pro-
hibit the circulation, within this State, of the
bills of foreign Banks, of denominations pro-
hibited to Banks in our own.

Upon the subject of education, the duties of
the legislature are made imperative by the lan-
guage of our State Constitution. Much has
heretofore been done by the State Government
for the improvement of the rising generation,
but it is in the nature of this class of claims to
increase with the increasing abilities of our peo-
ple and government to sustain them. Perhaps
an undue proportion of the bounties of the
State, has heretofore been applied to the edu-
cation of the male sex. I need not urge upon
intelligent and reflecting minds, the importance
as well as the justice, of advancing at an equal
pace, the cultivation of intellectual power in the
two sexes. The progress of our youth in
knowledge and virtue, as they approach matu-
rity of years, generally depends on the mental
and moral habits formed in early life, under the
influence of females, to whose care our chil-
dren are ordinarily committed during that im-
portant period, when first impressions are im-
parted to the mind. As a matter of economy,
merely, female education is deservedly entitled
to the most liberal provisions. But we should
be behind the spirit and lights of the age, if it
were not so regarded by us for its own sake al-
one. In both views, I commend it to your fa-
vorable consideration. And in this connexion
I will remark, that the opinions expressed in
my first communication to the Legislature of last
year, relative to the necessity of making further
provision for the qualification of instructors for
our common schools, have been confirmed by
subsequent reflection and observation, and they
are now adverted to, for the purpose of again
presenting the subject to the attention of the
Legislature.

A Resolve was passed by the last Legisla-
ture, granting the sum of twenty thousand dol-
lars for the benevolent purpose of establishing
an Insane Hospital in this State, on condition
that a like sum should be raised by individual
donations. In furtherance of this object, the
Secretary of State caused the Resolve to be
published for general information; but this ap-
peal to the sympathy and public spirit of our
citizens, has not been attended with the success
which was anticipated. As it is not perfectly
clear from the phraseology of this Resolve,
whether it was the intention of the Legislature
to continue it in force, beyond one year from
its passage, further legislative action upon the
subject may be necessary.

In this connexion, permit me to introduce to
your notice, an Institution recently established
in our parent Commonwealth. I allude to the
New England Asylum for the Blind, at Boston.
In accordance with the provisions of a Resolve
passed at the last session of the Legislature,
appropriating the sum of one thousand dollars
to be expended under the direction of the Gov-
ernor and Council, in defraying in whole or in
part, the expenses of such applicants as might
be deemed fit subjects for the bounty of the
State, six persons have been placed at said in-
stitution, one for the term of two years, and the
remainder for the term of one year. Should
it be deemed proper to continue these benefi-
ciaries beyond these periods, a further appro-
priation will be necessary to defray their ex-
penses. And I would suggest for your consid-
eration, whether we may not, as the friends of
humanity, and as the advocates of an enlighten-
ed public policy, avail ourselves of the oppor-
tunity presented by this Institution, of extend-
ing new and invaluable privileges to a portion
of fellow citizens, who have heretofore shared but
sparingly in the bounty of the State.

Our Penitentiary System will necessarily be
a subject of inquiry. Under the Resolve of
the twenty-eighth of February last, a Commit-
tee was appointed to visit the State Prison at
Thomaston, to investigate the conduct of its
officers and the affairs of the Institution gener-
ally, and to report with all reasonable despatch
the result of their examination. This Commit-
tee have executed the trust confided to them,
in a highly satisfactory manner; and a copy of
their Report is herewith communicated.

An examination into the extent of Pauper-
ism in our State, will be sufficient to demon-
strate the propriety of some legislative action
upon the subject, of a precautionary character
at least. While ample provision should be
made for all cases of real indigence, great vigi-
lance should be exercised, to guard against of-

fering inducements either to the dissolute or
the idle, to prefer a state of dependence upon
public charity, to one of honorable industry
and self-support. Economy in the public ex-
penditures will not only be promoted thereby,
but a moral influence, of still greater worth and
consideration, to an enterprising people, will be
thus exerted, silently, to be sure, but less
effectually. In a land such as we inhabit, af-
fording numerous advantages for successful in-
dustry, there ought to be but few occasions
calling for the interposition of public aid.—
Still these will necessarily occur, and should be
provided for. But where pauperism is the re-
sult of vice or idleness, the public bounty ad-
ministered to it, should, if practicable, be ac-
companied by a discipline calculated to work
reform as well as to yield support.

Pursuant to a Resolve of the last Legislature,
a Board of Commissioners on Internal Im-
provements has been organized, and will im-
prove the earliest opportunities for fulfilling the
designs for which it was instituted. The ap-
propriation already made for the purpose of de-
fraying the expenses of its operations, will prob-
ably be sufficient to meet its demands upon the
Treasury during the current year.

The care and management of the Public
Lands still continue to require the attention of
the Legislature. The annual Report of the
Land Agent, exhibiting his proceedings during
the past year, and the condition of the Land
Department at the present time, will be pre-
sented at an early day for your consideration.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that the
Canada Road westward of the Bald Mountain,
has at length been completed, agreeably to the
arrangement of this State with Massachusetts.
The importance of this road to the internal
commerce of this State, is rapidly developing,
as the attention and enterprise of our citizens
are more directed to the advantages which are
opened to them by it. The want of settlements
upon parts of this Road, retards somewhat its
general usefulness. This consideration, in con-
nexion with the interest which the State still re-
tains in an extensive tract of land through which
it passes, may properly suggest the policy of
affording, for a limited period, new encourage-
ments to settlers upon this road.

By a Resolve of the last Legislature, the
State agreed to assume the repair and preser-
vation of the Mars Hill Road, from its com-
mencement in Lincoln, in the County of Pen-
obscot, to its termination in Houlton in the
County of Washington, provided it should be
first put in repair by the United States. In the
month of September last, I was advised by the
Acting Quarter Master of the Army of the U.
States, that the road was then in the repair com-
templated by the Resolve, and ready to be sur-
rendered to the care of the State Government.
An Agent was thereupon appointed to examine
and report upon the condition of the road as
thus offered. A Report favorable to the ac-
ceptance of the road, has been made by him,
a copy of the same is herewith transmitted.

I have been informed by the Agent appoint-
ed under a Resolve of the Legislature, passed
March 5th, 1832, that he has completed the
Barang and Houlton road through Indian
Township number two, in the County of Wash-
ington, and through the tracts belonging to the
State, with the exception of about four and a
half miles in Township number eight. This
section is now under contract, and will be finish-
ed early in the ensuing season.

The militia law of the last year appears to
have produced the most beneficial effects.—
It has excited among our young men, a spirit
of honorable emulation, and has removed, in a
degree, the causes of discontent, which have
heretofore existed in the community on this
subject. The Annual Report of the Adjutant
General, will be communicated at an early pe-
riod of the session, and will exhibit the condi-
tion of the effective military force of the State.

Upon the subject of the North Eastern
Boundary, which is still kept in controversy by
the claims of the British Government, I have
received no information, since my first com-
munication to the last Legislature. The vacancy
which has for some time existed in the repre-
sentation of the Federal Government at the
Court of Great Britain, has, no doubt had the
effect to delay the settlement of this interesting
question. It is to be hoped, however, that the
time is not distant, when the embarrassments,
which have so long weighed upon the general
prosperity of this valuable section of our State,
will be removed.

The Report of the Treasurer will in due
time be laid before you, by which you will be
furnished with a detailed statement of the fiscal
concerns of the State.

It will become necessary during your present
session, to elect a Senator to represent this
State in the Congress of the United States, for
six years from the third day of March next.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I will only add,
that I shall cordially co-operate with you in
any measures, which may have for their object,
to unite the people in mutual confidence, and to
perpetuate the principles of our republican gov-
ernment; and may the blessing of God rest
upon their deliberations.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Augusta, January 9, 1835.

North Eastern Boundary. We copy the
following article of this subject from the Wash-
ington Globe, of the 3d inst. It will be read
with interest, and confirm, if any confirmation
be necessary, the confidence of the People of
Maine in the determination of Andrew Jackson
to do all that lies in his power to extricate our
boundary question from the embarrassments
thrown upon it by the administration of John
Q. Adams, and to bring it to a favorable ter-
mination.—Age.

A writer in that journal of mediocrity, the Na-
tional Intelligencer, who professes to be "op-
posed to seeing any part of New England, dis-
posed of to the British King," requests the Ayes
and Nays on the question of laying Mr. Lin-
coln's resolution on the table to be published.
Putting in that resolution, as did the late Gov-
ernor of Massachusetts, for no other than a fac-
tious purpose, and without consulting any mem-
ber of the Maine delegation in the House, not
even his sole political friend, who was afterwards
willing to play him second fiddle—it was natural
that many friends of the Administration should
vote to lay it on the table. But the insinuation
of the worthy successor of John Holmes, that be-
cause some friends of the Administration voted
to lay that resolution on the table, they were like-
wise disposed to sell or bargain away any part
of the people and territory of the country, is worthy
of the source from which it emanated; and that
is from the men and the party in Massachusetts
who quietly suffered the same British King to
take and keep possession of a large portion of the
same territory of Maine, during the late war, while
her State authorities were busy in plotting a se-
verance of the Union and a separate peace with
the five N. England States with Great Britain!

It comes with a bad grace from the old fed-
eral party of New England, or their organ at
Washington, to lay to the charge of the present
Administration the intention of selling any por-
tion of its citizens to a foreign power. When
has Andrew Jackson manifested any intention
to do injustice to the country by submitting to
my unjust pretention of any foreign govern-
ment? It was not Andrew Jackson, but it was
the administration which preceded him, in the
person of Massachusetts, favorite for Presi-
dent, and Henry Clay as negotiator, who put
the territory and people of Maine in jeopardy
in the choice and selection of an umpire to de-
cide on the question of boundary, who was per-
sonally and politically bound to make precisely
such a decision as the British King asked, or
wished him to make. And had not this umpire
advised to the decision of a question altogether
foreign from that submitted to him, the good
faith of the nation might, in all probability,
have been pledged to carry his advice into ef-
fect; it was a most fortunate escape for the
good people of the State of Maine, that the
umpire assigned the bed of a river as a point
in the highlands dividing the waters of the riv-
er St. Lawrence from those which flow into
the Atlantic ocean.

His advice was, prima
facie, null and void, for it decided no question
that had been submitted; and the American
Government escaped the dilemma in which
Messrs. Adams and Clay's choice of umpire
had placed it, solely on this ground.

Little does it become the men opposed to
the Administration, the men in Congress from
Massachusetts, to reproach Andrew Jackson
with the intention of selling any portion of our
territory or our people to a foreign government.

The ill judged measures of his predecessors in
office may have placed, at one time, the terri-
tory of Maine in jeopardy; that time, we trust,
has passed. The basis of the treaty of 1783,
as the boundary between the State of Maine
and the British dominions, will satisfy the peo-
ple of Maine. That basis was secured by the
treaty of Ghent, and we have good reason to
believe will not be yielded by the present Ad-
ministration. It is quite enough that the com-
missioner and favorite of the late Adminis-
tration, Mr. John Holmes, suffered himself to be
circumvented by the British commissioner, and
gave up one or more valuable islands in the
Bay of Passamaquoddy to the British King.
The present Administration will appoint no
commissioner, or consent to the choice of any terri-
tory that rightfully belongs to any State of the
Union. The basis of the treaty of 1783 will
be rightly adhered to by this Government, as
fixing the Northeastern boundary of the State
of Maine. The factions opposite in Massachu-
setts and Maine need not anticipate that this
Administration will with impunity yield any
right to, or suffer any wrong to be done by
Great Britain, on this question of boundary.

PORTLAND MAGAZINE.

Here is another example of what may be
done by a female. During the severe pressure
of last summer, a very worthy fellow in the
Grocery business, with a good capital, a good
character and good friends, found himself all
at once—he never knew exactly how, though
he had excellent reasons for suspicion—com-
pletely out at the elbows. Having purchased
almost always for cash, and having been frugal,
industrious and attentive in his business, up ear-
ly and late, and very cautious about whom he
trusted, it never entered his head that he was
insolvent; and so, instead of taking account of

stock, and compounding with his creditors, ac-
cording to the fashion of the day, he deter-
mined to struggle through his difficulties without a
murmur. And owing chiefly, if not altogether,
to the efforts of a spirited and courageous fe-
male, (His own wife, there is nothing like hav-
ing a wife of your own in such cases) he was
in a fair way of doing so, when to their utter a-
mazement and consternation, they discovered
that he had been most cruelly and treacherous-
ly defrauded to such an extent, as would cer-
tainly render it unsafe, and perhaps impossible
to continue his business, except at the expense
of his creditors. As an honest man, what was
he to do? There was but one course; and that
he adopted. The result was, that in a few hours
he had no place of business, no capital, nothing
to do, and almost nothing to hope. It so hap-
pened however, that he had been brought up to
the trade of a printer, which he loved; and
might have continued to follow all his life long,
with profit and reputation, but for a few thou-
sand dollars, which he had unfortunately become
master of, and knew not what to do with. O-
ver-persuaded by others, who knew more than
he did of the chances there are of growing rich,
by abandoning one employment for another,
that with which you are thoroughly acquainted,
for that of which you are entirely ignorant, that
which you love, and which you are able to car-
ry on without anybody's help or advice, for that
which you are afraid of, and which makes you
wholly dependent upon others, at every step of
your progress, till you have gone through a te-
dious, dangerous, and often a ruinous appren-
ticeship to a new trade, he became a shopkeep-
er and Grocer.—All his misgivings were now re-
membered by him as so many warnings; and,
on the whole, as the struggle was now over, he
began to feel thankful for the bitter lesson he
had received, and happier than he had been for
years. But what was he to do? He had still a
character left—but what of that, after a man
has failed?—and he had still friends able and
willing to assist him. But how?—In business.
But he could not bear to think of going into busi-
ness again. He had had enough of that.—
After turning the matter over in his mind, he
determined to go back to his trade, as a jour-
neyman printer, and to live independently at
least, if nothing more. Every Saturday night
he would be shure of something he could call
his own—his wife and his weekly wages, and
no thanks to anybody, so long as he was faith-
ful to himself and his employers. He had no
false pride in his way—even his wife happened
to have a goodly share of common sense upon
that subject. And to strengthen him in his res-
olution, she instantly proposed—and it is for this
and the consequences thereof, that we have ta-
ken the trouble to indite these few lines.—she
instantly proposed to establish a New Magazine.
A new Magazine! But where? In Portland
to be sure. A new Magazine! While our coun-
try is crowded with nothing but new magazines.
You never see an old one—and in Portland, of
all places upon the earth, where such a thing
was never dreamed of, while Boston, Philadel-
phia and New York have been trying for a
whole generation to establish one without suc-
cess, and while the city of Baltimore, a rich
and thriving place of six or eight times the size
of Portland, never so much as thought of trying.
Preposterous. But if he were to establish a
Magazine, where should he go for an editor,
and how should he pay him?

"I will be the editor—and you may pay me
as you like," said his wife.

The idea was laughable enough, and so,
they both laughed together awhile, (this we take
for granted) and then, as will sometimes happen
in the best of families, they agreed—so far as
to take advice, if nothing more. And so they
took advice. And the result was the establish-
ment of the *Portland Magazine*, which has
now reached its third number, and is in a fair
way to become not only a profitable thing for
the proprietor, but very creditable to our litera-
ture. Nay more—thought the Editors (We
love the editors and would give something for a
decent name to distinguish them by) though she
is occasionally assisted by certain very clever,
good-natured fellows, it so happens that the best
articles written by herself. And this, let me tell
you, or if you will have it so, in our Editorial
pluralityship, let Us tell you, is no high praise.
But that nothing may appear equivocal, nothing
be left to conjecture, we do not scruple to say
that the writings of Mrs. Ann Stevens, the name
of the lady in question, which have appeared
in the *Portland Magazine*, after making due al-
lowances for their faults, which are numerous
and great, and of such a nature that we purpose
to deal with them. Ourselves, by and by, are en-
ough to show that her natural powers, both in
prose and poetry, are extraordinary; and what
is more, enough to justify us in predicting, that if
she lives and flourishes a few years longer she
will rank, side by side, with the first living writ-
ers of the age. Her strength lies in poetry and
poetical embellishment—in a warm, generous,
and healthy language—and a most passionate
and exalted sense of the beautiful and great.—
Read her *Polish Boy*—a poem—or any of her
prose tales, *Jane Shore*, *The Last of the House*
of York, or any thing else of hers, upon which
her heart has been employed, and judge for
yourself, reader.

TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.
 SECOND SESSION.
 IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 5.
 The Chair communicated a Report from the Department of State, made in compliance with the resolution of the 30th of June last, containing statistical tables of the property, population, &c. of the several States of the Union, not heretofore communicated.
 A report was received from the Secretary of War communicating a list of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States.
 The bill to exempt merchandize imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the act laying duties on imports was discussed at length by Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Kane, Wright and Webster.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Clay, from the committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred that part of the President's Message, appertaining to our relations with France, made a report, which concluded by a resolution, "That it is inexpedient at this time to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the U. S. the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers."

Mr. Clay read the report from his seat, which occupied an hour and a half, and when he concluded, he submitted a proposition to make the report and the resolution the order of the day for Tuesday next. A postponement to next Tuesday was agreed to.

Mr. Poindeux moved that twenty thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage; the circumstances that have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, it was ordered that the committee consist of six.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the committee, when Messrs. Calhoun, Southard, Bibb, Webster, Benton, and King of Georgia, were elected.

Mr. Kent introduced a joint resolution for amending the constitution of the U. States with regard to the election of President and Vice President.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.
 Mr. Hubbard, from the Joint Committee appointed on that subject, reported a correspondence between the Joint Committee and John Quincy Adams, on the subject of the address delivered by the latter, on the Life and Character of General Lafayette—in which Mr. Adams states that he will take pleasure in furnishing, as requested, a copy of the address for publication. 50,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Pay of Naval Officers. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished special order, being the bill to regulate the pay of the Officers of the Navy of the United States.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Harmer, on leave, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the U. S. so as to limit the service of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts to a term of years.

Mr. Evans moved the question of consideration.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the question put. "Will the House consider the resolution?" when it was decided in the negative, 90 to 84.

The bill regulating the pay of the officers in the Navy, was then taken up, and discussed at length. But the House adjourned without coming to any decision on the subject.

Appointments by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James W. Ripley, Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, from the 17th instant, when his present commission will expire.

Daniel Lane, Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Belfast, in the State of Maine, from the 4th instant, when his former commission expired.

Legislature of Maine.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.
 On the Judiciary—Messrs. Emmons, Chandler, Boutelle, of the Senate, and Messrs. McCrate of Nobleboro, Holmes of Alfred, Boutelle of Waterville, Jarvis of Ellsworth, Chase of Sebect, Seaman of Pittston, and Webb of Windham, of the House.

On Literary Institutions—Messrs. Farnham, Porten, Burnham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Cilley of Thomaston, Washburn of Livermore, Benson of Winthrop, Lowell of East Machias, Dumont of Hallowell, Brooks of Portland, and Vose of Knox, of the House.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Chandler, McEllan, Brown, of the Senate, and Messrs. Perkins of Kennebec port, Greeley

of Portland, Vose of Castine, Boutelle of Waterville, Robinson of Hallowell, Gordon of Belfast, and Hodginson of Warren, of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Bartlett, Rantall, Miller, of the Senate, and Messrs. Jacques of Bowdoinham, Vickery of Ewing, Emery of Hampden, Waterhouse of Danville, Leonard of Union, Freeman of Monmouth, and Allen of Industry, of the House.

On Division of Towns—Messrs. O'Brien, Tobin, Fish, of the Senate, and Messrs. Boyd of Harmony, Johnson of Corinth, Spaulding of Norridgewock, Russ of New Station, Grover of Carthage, Smalley of St. George, and Parsons of Norway, of the House.

On State Lands—Messrs. Smith, Fish, Barnard, of the Senate, and Messrs. Phelps of Fairfield, Chase of Sebect, Sabine of Eastport, Prescott of St. Albans, Howe of Mexico, Jarvis of Ellsworth, and Small of Lunenburg, of the House.

On State Roads—Messrs. Latham, Read, Clark, of the Senate, and Messrs. Emerson of Calais, Carpenter of Hallowell, Harkness of Camden, Wharf of Madison, Sampson of Readfield, Beck of Orland, and Warren of Pownall, of the House.

On State Prison—Messrs. Green of York County, Allen, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hodgman of Warren, Hyde of Bath, Morrill of Westbrook, Lord of Kennebec, Gove of Corinth, Noyes of Greenwood, and Hilton of Mercer, of the House.

On Turnpikes, Bridges and Canals—Messrs. Tobin, Prescott, Parinon, of the Senate, and Messrs. Potter of Augusta, Gove of Whitefield, Powers of Sanford, Healy of Canton, Stratton of Albion, Bridge of Dresden, and Fletcher of Lincolnville, of the House.

On the Militia—Messrs. Greene of York County, Read, Fish, of the Senate, and Messrs. Bolster of Rumford, Weeks of Parsonsfield, Potter of Sebago, Warren of Durham, Foss of Wales, Read of Boothbay, and Ricker of Lebanon, of the House.

On Agriculture—Messrs. McIntire, Manton, Farnham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hammond of Elliot, Dan of Newfield, Webster of Lincoln, Smart of Troy, Gallison of Harrington, Hathaway of Paris, and Cousins of Lyman, of the House.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Smith, Barnard, McIntire, of the Senate, and Messrs. Foster of Pembroke, Call of Bangor, Hobson of Hollis, Tibbets of Lisbon, Woodbury of Minot, Maxwell of Poland, and Wasson of Brooksville, of the House.

On Accounts—Messrs. Clark, McLellan, Greene of Somerset County, of the Senate, and Messrs. McMahon of Wells, Mowry of Lubec, Abbott of Vassalboro, Buzzell of Cape Elizabeth, Steward of Anson, and Doyl of Hopedden, of the House.

On Parishes—Messrs. Allen, Emmons, Latham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hobbs of Waterborough, Seaman of Pittston, White of Georgetown, Hutchins of Atkinson, Russell of Brighton, Stuart of Berwick, and Norcross of Christerville, of the House.

On Claims—Messrs. Prescott, Smith, Burnham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Woodman of Wilton, Morrill of Linerick, Noyes of Temple, Vose of Augusta, Brooks of York, Hammond of Hiram, Palmer of Barnard, of the House.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Brown, Greene of Somerset County, Manton, of the Senate, and Messrs. Woodman of Buxton, Stricker of Topsham, Cony of Orino, Butterfield of Farmington, Hill of New Portland, Walton of Portland, and Nichols of Chesterville, of the House.

On Interior Fisheries—Messrs. Barnard, Miller, Chandler, of the Senate, and Messrs. Heagan of Prospect, Pillsbury of Bucksport, Blumry of Lunce, Weeks of Milford, Warren of Deer Isle, Whitney of Columbia, and Small of Melchias Port, of the House.

On Military Pensions—Messrs. Parinon, Brown, Clark, of the Senate, and Messrs. Walker of Loxe, Dean of Biddeford, Mills of Belgrade, Waterman of Litchfield, Whitney of Northport, Ide of Frankfort, and McIntire of Cushing, of the House.

On Division and Alteration of Counties—Messrs. Greene of Somerset County, O'Brien, Burnham, of the Senate, and Messrs. Lowell of East Machias, Ludwig of Waldborough, Weeks of Jefferson, Strout of Standish, McLane of Alna, Goven of Shapleigh, and Herrick of Leeds, of the House.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.
 Order from the House of Representatives instructing the Committee on State Lands to enquire into the expediency of repealing a Resolve entitled "Resolve establishing a Board of Internal Improvements," passed February 28, 1834, came up for consideration, read and on motion of Mr. Smith, ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Jan. 12.
 Mr. Holmes of Alfred said—Mr. Speaker, I rise, sir, at this early period of the session, to call the attention of the House to the all-absorbing question of our North Eastern Boundary.

It is important, sir, that we should have all the information we can have upon this subject, and it is important that the people should understand this subject. But I know, Sir, that it is equally important that nothing should be made public, which might prejudice any negotiation now pending. In the order when I laid in my hands, I have received and retain these two objects, and I hope that the House will improve in its conduct. As the purpose for which these orders are introduced does not re-

quire hurry, and that the House may have time to consider them, I move that they lie on the table; and I give notice that I shall call them up one week from Wednesday next.

The orders were then read and laid on the table. They read as follows:—

Ordered, That the Governor be requested to inform the House whether the British Government have or claim, possession, or jurisdiction, down to the line recommended by his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands; and whether they have or claim any possession or jurisdiction on the left bank of the St. John's river, west of the line running north from the source of the St. Croix to the Highlan s.

Ordered, That the Governor be requested to inform the House, whether any instructions, given to Messrs. Preble, Williams and Emery, our Commissioners or to either of them, to cede or surrender any portion of the territory claimed by this State, for or without an equivalent, condition or otherwise;—and whether either or any of said Commissioners did propose or suggest such cession or surrender, with or without an equivalent or consideration?—condition or otherwise?

Petitions of Bayard March, John Davis, David Dana, Benj. Curtis, Jr. Samuel Walker and Pache Wood, all for change of name, were presented and referred.

Mr. Annot of Vassalborough, presented a memorial of the quarterly meeting of Friends at Vassalborough, on the subject of capital punishment. Mr. Annot said that he supposed that according to the usual course of proceedings, the memorial would be referred to the committee on the judiciary. But he knew that committee would be too much pressed with business, to be able to give the memorial that consideration which was required by the deep interest felt on the subject throughout the State, and particularly in this vicinity. It might be proper to refer it to a large select committee. And with a view to further consideration he moved that the memorial lie on the table.

Mr. Stewart of Scarborough, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield,

Ordered, That the Land Agent be requested to communicate to the House the amount of sales of land and timber for each year since the separation; stating the number of acres sold and the average price per acre for every year; specifying the names of all persons who have purchased more than 1,000 acres, and the number and range of all townships or half townships, which have been sold; stating the amount of each paid into the Treasury each year from the Land Office, and the amount expended each year in paying surveys and other persons employed by the Land Office; and stating also the amount due the State for the sale of lands, and what proportion of this amount is not likely to be recovered.

Petition of John Chandler, in behalf of the United States, praying for a law regulating the purchase of lands for the erection of Light-houses—came down from the Senate, referred to a Joint Select Committee. The House concurred in the reference, and Messrs. Gordon of Belfast, Vose of Augusta, and Kimball of Bethel, were joined on the part of the House.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred, introduced the following order:—

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a general appropriation bill for the ensuing year, specifying the different items of expense, in a proper order; and further, to report the ways and means for supplying the funds necessary for the support of the State government for the ensuing year.

In introducing this order, Mr. Holmes observed—Mr. Speaker, I have introduced this order, sir, for the purpose of receiving some information of the state of our Finances. This information, I expected from the State Treasurer; it was his duty, and he was able to have given it. Instead of that, however, he was presented merely a detailed statement of expenses and receipts, without any information as to the state of our funds.

But from his Report, we can gather one fact that our finances are in a bad way. It appears that our debts has increased from \$91,000 to \$134,000; and that it will increase at least \$50,000 the ensuing year. The Treasury house, if it admits that there will be a deficit of \$21,000; and if we examine the estimated receipts, we shall find the deficit will be much greater. In the first place, among these receipts, he includes a loan of \$10,000, already authorized. In the second place, he exaggerates the amount to be expected from the sale of public lands. He sets this item down at \$39,000; now last year it was only \$9,000. This large increase cannot be expected. In the third place, he estimates the amount receivable from notes due to the State, during the ensuing year, at \$13,000. Now, sir, only \$11,000 are due the present year. In the fourth place, sir, he estimates the expenses of the Board of Internal Improvements, at \$2,500; but in fact, an appropriation of \$3,500 is at the disposal of this Board. Enough has been said, sir, to show that our Finances are in a bad way and need looking into.

It is of importance that we should have a general appropriation bill, in order that the people can see our expenditures in a b-dy; and not be obliged to hunt for them, scattered as they have been before, through hundreds of Resolves.

Mr. Lowell, of East Machias, said that the plan proposed by the order was new to him, and probably to other gentlemen. For further consideration, he moved to lay the order on the table.

Mr. Dumont of Hallowell, said that the or-

der was not a new one—a similar one was introduced at the last session.

Mr. Holmes was willing that the order should lie on the table. He wished it to be reflected upon.

The order was laid on the table.

On motion, Ordered, That to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, be the time assigned for the choice of a Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peleg Sprague; and also for the choice of a Senator to serve six years from the 4th of March next. Sent up for concurrence.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. Phelps of Fairfield,

Ordered, That the Committee on turnpikes, bridges and canals, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law that no complaint against towns for not repairing roads or bridges, shall be tried by any Court unless the complainant shall make affidavit that he gave notice to the Selectmen of such want of repair.

Mr. Chase of Sebect, presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Penobscot County, for the abolition of the Court of Common Pleas, and the enlargement of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and the reduction of lawyer's fees—read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 20, 1835.

We need not commend to the attention of our readers the Governor's Message, which will be found on another page of this paper, as it will be read with eagerness by all. Its brevity, plainness and simplicity are qualities which will command the approbation of all parties, while the democratic sentiments which it contains and the spirit of freedom which it breathes will find a response in the breasts of the friends of equal rights—the democracy of our State. The recommendations which it contains in favor of the cause of education, and the interests of humanity, as they deserve attention, will we trust receive it at the hands of the Representatives of the people. The federalists are highly enraged that the Governor should venture to express his approbation of some of these measures of the administration which the people have so repeatedly sanctioned, and for which the name of Jackson will in after ages be associated with that of Jefferson.

A resolution introduced into the House of Representatives to employ a competent person as draftsman, has given rise to a considerable debate. We think the employment of any such person altogether unnecessary, and upon looking at the laws it will be inferred that it was useless. We do not see any reason why some one should not be employed to draft the Reports of Committees as well as Bills of Resolves. There are doubtless many members who would not feel themselves competent to the performance of either of the duties, and yet they are valuable representatives. Still there are always enough on every committee who are able to do all that is necessary to be done without the aid of a draftsman. Should it however be thought necessary to employ such a person, one of the ablest men in the State should be selected for this business. We take it that if any assistance is necessary something is wanted more than a mere Clerk. If the members shall come to the conclusion that they cannot do the business properly themselves, let them employ one possessing talents and experience enough to ensure the utmost correctness of which the task is capable.

JUDICIARY. An order has been introduced in Congress to enquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to limit the service of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts to a term of years. The House at first refused to consider it, but upon reflection reconsidered their refusal, and we trust the resolution will yet pass. There is not perhaps of fit to be a good deal of trouble attending amendments of this kind, but this amendment is one which we have long wished to see proposed. We hope that the amendment may be done by our own State Legislature. We have considered this provision of our State and national constitution as at war with the spirit of our institutions. If the amendment is not made now it will inevitably be made soon. The people will tolerate no officer above their control, and they are beginning to enquire why Judges should be placed beyond their reach. They are not satisfied with being told that they do so in England. There the question was whether they should hold their offices during good behavior or the pleasure of the crown. Here we have no hereditary magistracy, and there is no good reason why we should have Judges for life. An opinion in favor of the proposed amendment is fast gaining ground and we repeat it, it will prevail.

WING PATRIOTISM.

The correspondent of the Kennebec Journal says that Mr. Clay has made a Report unfavorable to the views contained in the President's Message, on the subject of our relations with France. The writer adds that Mr. Clay is in favor of negotiating as long as we can. Now we apprehend there will be no difficulty in negotiating for a hundred years to come. We have made a treaty with France securing to her many valuable privileges, all of which she has enjoyed for three years past. We have performed all that we agreed to do, and she has repaid and is still reaping the benefit of it. She refuses to perform the stipulations on her part, and Mr. Clay recommends to negotiate as long as we can. This base sacrifice of the interests and honor of the country to a party, is too mean and servile for even a portion of the opposition. There are those who though they love party much, love their country more. The people will not be frightened nor cajoled in this matter by those who would sacrifice the honor of the country to their own private ambition. We would avoid war so long as that may be done with honor. We would do nothing rashly, but there are limits at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

Mr. Editor,—I offer you for publication today the proceedings of meetings held in Andover and Rumford, in relation to that important public improvement, a good communication from Portland to Quebec. The spirit which is manifested by those towns, needs only to be diffused to put the work into operation at once. The proper course is now taken; towns in their corporate capacity are employing committees to ascertain facts; it is by facts that impressions must be made upon this public mind,

and when it can be made satisfactorily to appear, that a good road can be made at a comparatively trifling expense, to connect those prominent points of two different countries, Portland and Quebec, passing through a rich and fertile territory capable of vast improvement, there cannot be a doubt that resource will be brought immediately to accomplish so valuable an undertaking. We are now looking in the first place to the humble work of a common road; by making this we not only draw to this place the trade of Canada, but a very considerable portion of the produce of the northern parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, which may thus be brought thirty miles nearer to this market than now can, and which owing to obstructions is diverted through other channels. We shall ensure the trade of that thriving region by making the improvements in that quarter, which are now demanding the attention of the public.

We invite the notice of towns to the proceedings which follow and ask their zealous co-operation, if they wish to give to Maine that rank to which she is entitled in the Union, by her extensive territory, her abundant resources and the enterprise of her citizens. And we would appeal to individuals through a passion less worthy, though often productive of great public benefits, we mean their private interest.—We know of nothing now in agitation so well calculated to promote the trade of this city and the individual advantage of persons living upon the whole route of the north-western corner of our State, than by opening a good and easy communication by land from Portland to the St. Lawrence.

Rumford Dec. 29, 1834.

Inhabitants of said town met according to previous notice.

Chose Francis Cushman, Chairman, Lyman Rawson, Secretary.

Voted, To raise a committee of three to employ some suitable person, to look out the best route for a road from said Rumford to Herford, in Canada, and report the same.

Made choice of Ezekiah Hutchins, Jr. Joseph H. Wardwell, and Aaron Stevens, Esquires.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Committee in Portland.

FRANCIS CUSHMAN, Chairman.

LYMAN RAWSON, Secretary.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Andover, on Friday evening, Dec. 26 1834, Dr. Eben. Poor was called to the chair, and Benjamin Poor was appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were offered, and adopted.

Resolved, That a good road from Portland to Quebec, on the most advantageous route, is in our opinion, an object of the first magnitude, and adapted to unite the views, and command the energies of the people, both on the Seaboard and in the Interior.

Resolved, That the spirit of enterprise manifested by the citizens of Portland, on the subject of Internal Improvements, is highly commendable, and ought to pervade every portion of the community until it brings all the natural advantages of our State into operation to promote its prosperity.

Resolved, That we know of no route more practicable for a road from Portland to Quebec, than through these places; Letter C. No. 5, 2d Range, and the Indian Stream Settlement, to Herford, inasmuch as it passes through a tract of superior settled land; that there are no natural obstructions to a good road, and that the whole distance from this place to Herford is already interspersed with settlers.

Whereupon, it was voted, That Simeon W. Gregg, Edward L. Poor, Ingalls Briggs, Benj. Poor, Geo. F. Richardsod, Francis Swan, Moses Merrill, Stephen Loryoy, Abel Chapman, Jr. Wm. Adams, Benj. Poor, Erastus P. Poor, Samuel Poor and Thomas Drew Jr. be a committee to ascertain and report facts in relation to this object, and that they be authorized to call future meetings.

EBEN. POOR, Chairman.

BENJ. POOR, Secretary.

From the Eastern Argus.

Augusta, Jan. 10, 1835.

I gave you yesterday a very imperfect sketch of the Governor's Message, a printed copy of which you will probably receive by this day's mail. I owe an apology perhaps for the many inaccuracies of the synopsis which I was compelled to make so hastily, and trust you will find my excuse in the difficulty of making an outline of such a document from a single reading. The Message itself should be placed in the hands of every independent elector in the State; and I was glad to learn that fifteen hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature. The members will not, I trust, use them, as is too often done with other Legislative documents, for wrappers and waste paper; they should take care that a goodly number be distributed among their constituents.

The opposition were evidently nettled at the remarks of the Governor in regard to the Bank of the United States, and a gold and silver currency. These are topics exceedingly gratifying to federal ears. They dislike nothing so much as to have the conduct of the "monster," and their own management in support of it, brought up in array before them. They would be willing to make almost any sacrifice to have this subject forever buried. But the Governor is not a man to shrink from any duty or responsibility required by the duties of his station and the wishes of the people. It is well known that the last election in this State turned mainly up-

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Dunlap would have been remiss in his duty,
not to have made allusion to the decided in-
dication of public opinion in Maine upon this
topic. If there be any portion of this excel-
lent document, which more than any other will
receive the applause of the people, it is that
part in relation to the Bank of the U. States,
and it is for this reason that it stings so keenly.
For the bold and manly course taken in the
message upon the questions of the Bank and
currency, the Governor is entitled to the grate-
tude and respect of the People, which I have
no doubt they will continue to accord to him.

Both Houses met in the afternoon of yester-
day, and went into Convention, to fill the va-
cancies in the Senate from Somerset district.
The constitutional candidates were Charles
Greene, James Manton, Levi Johnson, and O-
bed Wilson. The votes cast for the two for-
mer gentlemen were 120, for the two latter 67,
and none scattering. So you perceive my
statement in a former letter of the strength of
the federal party in the House was rather too
liberal. They probably cannot muster over
sixty-four members in that body. You will
notice the liberality of the Senate, in admitting
Mr. O'Brien to a seat. They received 103
votes for Jerry O'Brien, as for Jeremiah O-
Brien. We should have hardly expected a
similar generosity from the federal party, to a
democratic candidate, judging from their for-
mer conduct upon such matters. The truth is,
the friends of the administration have come to-
gether determined to act fairly and honorably
by their political opponents; the committees
already appointed by the Speaker, evidently
show this—and if, after all, they are disposed
to kick up a row the people will place a due
estimate upon their conduct.

Mr. Holmes will find the third rate, County
Court Lawyers, at whom he sneered so con-
temptuously in Congress, as well as a num-
ber of honest hard faced democratic farmers
and mechanics, who are in the House, ready
to meet him on the battle ground, of fair and
temperate argument.

The two Houses met in Convention this
morning, for the purpose of electing Councilors
and Secretary of State.—Jabez Bradbury,
Edmund Mann, Seth Labaree, Edward Wil-
lams, Thomas Crocker, Daniel Emery, and
Benjamin Carr were chosen Councilors, hav-
ing received 127 out of 195 votes; and Ros-
coe G. Greene was re-elected Secretary of
State by a vote of 126 to 67. I regret to learn
that it is quite doubtful whether Mr. Greene
will accept the office another year. It is said,
with what truth I know not, that he has intimated
to some of his friends, that ill health makes
it his imperative duty to retire from that situa-
tion. I hope the rumor may prove to be with-
out foundation. It is certain his health is not
by any means good; still I hope he may induce
to remain at least one year longer. His
loss would be most sensibly felt by the State.
His services in that department have been in-
valuable. Indeed he has, by great industry
and labor, as well as talent, (without any dis-
paragement to others) made the records of our
State equal to, if not superior to those of any
other State in New England. I have had oc-
casion to examine them since I have been here
and have no hesitation in saying, that they ex-
ceed in accuracy and neatness any others which
I have ever seen.

The votes for Councilors and Secretary are
another indication not only of the strength of
the Democracy in the Legislature, but of the
union, good feeling and harmony which prevail
among them. There were several candidates
in each of the districts, who were pushed by
their respective friends with some warmth; but
when the majority united upon an individual,
the minority came in cheerfully, and cordially
united in his support. These things speak
well for the permanency and stability of our party.
Nothing will be able to shake or divide them.
All the efforts of a crafty and insinuating op-
position, aided by its great talents, will be un-
availing. You will see the same harmony and
unanimity in the choice of a Senator in Con-
gress, and all other officers to be elected this
session.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The correspondent of the New York Ameri-
can, an opposition paper, thus speaks of the
President:

"The President was in the Rotunda this
morning, viewing the statues in company with
Mr. Forsyth. He seemed much pleased with
them; whether he recognizes any fellowship
with the warrior before him, I cannot say.—
The old man, though still erect, walks with
diminished firmness, and looks in countenance
pale and care-worn. Yet there is much in fig-
ure and appearance which commands respect
and inspires ready confidence. I never see
him but I want to like him, and maugre all po-
litical differences, I cannot but like the man,
whenever I may think of the President."

When the opponents of the President make
such a confession, they may readily account
for the enthusiastic attachment to the President,
which those manifest, whose political senti-
ments accord with his. The time will come,
(when party prejudices shall have been obli-
terated) when there will be but one sentiment in
the public mind, in relation to the ability, the
firmness, the more than Roman patriotism and
self-sacrifice, and the sound political views of
the present Executive.

From the Eastern Argus.

MESSRS. BENTON AND VAN BUREN.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Van
Buren was nominated by a Democratic Con-
vention in Mississippi for President of the Uni-

ted States, and Col. Benton for Vice President.
The Globe of Monday last contains a long and
interesting letter from Mr. Benton to the com-
mittee informing him of his nomination, in
which he declines the nomination, but goes on
length in the defence and recommendation of
Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. It is one
of the ablest productions of that gentleman we
have ever seen. It will, we trust, be exten-
sively circulated and read, and, we doubt not,
will have the effect to produce that unity and
harmony in the republican party, so essential to
its success.

The Globe thus speaks of it:
Mr. Benton's letter declining the nomination
for the Vice Presidency, denouncing the nomi-
nation of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency,
and recommending harmony, union, and con-
currence to the Democratic party of the United
States, will be found in this day's paper, and
will doubtless be read with interest by the Peo-
ple of the United States.

Few public men have been more disinter-
ested in their public course than Mr. Benton.
He has heretofore declined some of the most
honorable appointments in the nomination of
President Jackson—never held an appointment
from any President, except a military one dur-
ing the war, from President Madison,—and no
relation of his has received any office, contract
or emolument from the Federal Government,
or under any law of Congress, during the four-
teen years that he has been in the Senate.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Duff Green and his humble echo in this city,
think it "a ridiculous farce" to ascribe to Gen.
Jackson the merit of hastening the payment of
the public debt. Duff says that the President
had nothing to do with enacting the laws estab-
lishing the sinking fund, and therefore has had
no agency in bringing about, thus early, an ex-
tinguishment of the National Debt. Let us look at
the facts. Since 1829—when General Jackson
succeeded to the Presidency, more than \$55,-
000,000, exclusive of interest, amounting to
considerable more, have been paid.

Yet had not the President taken the ground
he did against extravagant appropriations for
internal improvements and other projects of
a similar kind, the Treasury would have been
exhausted and a thousand schemes would have
been "log-rolled" through Congress, and the
payment of the national debt must have been
postponed until those who look upon it as a na-
tional blessing, could have devised some means
to swell it again to its original magnitude!

We know that when Andrew Jackson vetoed
the Maysville Road bill, there were projects for
such purposes, at that time before Congress,
requiring at least \$126,000,000, to carry them
out; a sum twice the amount of the then na-
tional debt! And it has been by a rigid
adherence to that policy and by carrying a ju-
dicious economy into expenditures of our gov-
ernment generally, that we can this day com-
memorate the "extinguishment of the national
debt in conjunction with the celebration of the
battle and victory of New Orleans!"

[Argus.]

Another Move. We learn from the Colum-
bus (Ohio) Sentinel, that a majority of the
members of the Ohio Legislature have nomi-
nated Hon. John McLean for the Presidency,
as the candidate of the Western Swigs. The
members in this business seem to have been de-
termined to leave no doubt, as to their own
character, or the kind of support they expect
for Judge McLean. He is brought forward as
a "Whig," and recommended as a suitable can-
didate to unite the various factions now arrayed
against the Administration. Nor, although
it is termed a Democratic Republican nomination,
do they demand that Mr. McLean should be
supported on the ground of his own princi-
ples or public services, nor because he was
formerly democratic in his principles and op-
posed to the Bank of the United States—a
course which one would have expected them
to adopt, more especially as it is but a short time
since their nominees pos- sessed, to a consider-
able extent, the confidence of the democratic
party—for say they, "should another be brought
forward on whom those with whom we 'act'
(name not yet known!) can more cordially
'and effectually unite, we promise him our judi-
cial support!" So, it will be seen, that Judge
McLean is brought forward—not on his own
merits, nor as the advocate of any particular set
of principles—but solely on the ground of his
power to unite the various portions of the pie-
bald party, and by success, to gratify the hun-
gry and desperate politicians who officer the
different corps! If he cannot succeed—if a
more "available candidate" can be found, why
then the "sleazeballs" of the Supreme Court
will still adorn the bench of the Supreme Court.
So much for the zeal with which this new ally
of the coalition is supported in his own State.
It matters little to the Democracy of this coun-
try, who the candidate of the opposition is,
provided, always, that his character as such be
well understood. The only danger to be ap-
prehended is from a division of their strength,
brought about by some candidate sailing under
democratic colors, but truly unfriendly to the
interests of the democratic party. It was thus
that we expect Judge McLean would make his
appearance. But it seems that he was too well
understood in Ohio, for his friends to attempt
any thing of the kind. So far from it, they make
a virtue of necessity, and are now actually la-
boring to identify him with the federal or Clay
party in the West,
deeming their support better than none. A
sufficient confirmation of this will be found in
the following paragraph from the Sentinel, (a
paper heretofore and up to this time professing

friendship for Gen. Jackson) in which it boasts
fully insured.
Mr. Mansfield saved about half his goods—
Messrs. Webster and Gorham were insured
\$500, and saved about half their goods. Mr.
Robinson was insured \$1000, and saved a-
bout two thirds.—Mr. Carr's Confectionary
shop, one door above Robinson's, was destroy-
ed. Owner, Mr. Davis Belford—no insur-
ance. Mr. Moses Smith's Tailor shop des-
troyed.—Phillip Quinn's, and
The Messrs. Marks' buildings were consid-
erably injured. Mr. S. Patten's Bookstore and
Mr. A. Shirley's Printing Office, and prop-
erty, were saved.

The loss by this fire is greater than has been
suffered by any one fire for some time past.
Our citizens assembled with alacrity, and
much praise is due to those who so heroically
labored to save the adjoining buildings, and in
other ways to "rescue property, and stay the
progress of the devastating element."

[Port. Argus of 13th inst.]

This settles the question beyond a reason-
able doubt. Judge McLean, if supported at all,
will be supported by the federal party—if el-
ected at all, elected by those who voted for
Mr. Clay!! He has not the face even to ask
any support from the Democracy of the coun-
try.

Proscription. The Boston Post says of the
four hundred Postmasters in Massachusetts,
three hundred, at least, are of the opposition
party! One would infer from what we so often
hear of the 40,000 office holders, that the
whole corps were bound hand and foot, to the
Administration. But the reverse is the fact,
and probably a large majority of the subordi-
nate officers in the several departments belong
to the opposition. Throughout the whole Uni-
on, it is believed, that the administration has
left in office, more opponents than friends.

When the federalists get the ascendancy,
they generally sweep the board of all political
opponents. Under the government of Massa-
chusetts, (says the Post) the only office of any
importance filled by a Democrat, or friend of
the National Administration, is a seat on the
Supreme Court Bench.—[E. Argus.]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Meeting of the Legislature.—The usual
preliminaries having been gone through with,
the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk
and Luther S. Cushing was unanimously el-
ected, on the first ballot.

The House then proceeded to the election
of Speaker. The result of the first ballot was
as follows:
Julius Rockwell 185, John P. Bigelow 90,
John Keyes 18, Francis Baylies 46, Alexander
H. Everett 35, William Sturgis 33, George
Ashmun 23, scattering 7.

On the second ballot, Julius Rockwell 362,
John P. Bigelow 73, Francis Baylies 9, A. H.
Everett 7—and Julius Rockwell was declar-
ed elected, and conducted to the Chair by
Messrs Russell and Blake of Boston. The
House then adjourned to hear the annual elec-
tion sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Wainwright
of Trinity Church.

In the Senate, Hon B. T. Pickman was re-
elected President, and Charles Calhoun, Clerk.

[Trans.]

Rockwell, the newly elected Speaker, is from
Pittsfield.

The Difference. John C. Adams, in his
four years, reduced the public debt from \$83,
788,423 71 to \$58,421,413 47—making the
whole amount paid during this term, \$25,367,
019 04. Gen. JACKSON in his four years
reduced it from \$58,421,413 47 to \$7,001,
698 83, having paid during his first term \$51,
429,714 84—more than DOUBLE the amount
paid by Mr. Adams in the same length of time!
It is by wholly overlooking this difference of
more than twenty six millions of dollars, and
other misrepresentations of a like character,
that the expenses of the present administration
are greater than those of the truly prodigal ad-
ministration that preceded it!

We learn from the Boston Transcript of
Saturday evening, that Mr. CLAY, from the
Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations to
whom was referred so much of the President's
Message as relates to our relations with France,
made on Tuesday, a report against the passage
of a law authorizing reprisals on French prop-
erty, even in case no provision should be made
by the Chamber of Deputies for the fulfillment
of the Treaty.

A correspondent of the Journal of Com-
merce writing from Washington, under date of
January 8th, says:

Mr. Wayne, a member of the House of
Representatives from the State of Georgia, has
been nominated to the Senate, as a Judge of
the Supreme Court of the United States, in the
place of Mr. Justice Johnson, of South Caroli-
na, deceased. The Senate was supposed to be
engaged upon the nomination, while the
Executive was in session, to-day. Mr. Wayne's
appointment will be highly acceptable to the
bench, and bar, and the public at large, and
will no doubt, be promptly assented to by the
Senate.

Rumor also assigns the General Land Office
to a new incumbent,—the Hon. Henry Hub-
bard, now a prominent member of the House of
Representatives. Should the vacancy occur,
no one could fill it better, nor more to the sat-
isfaction of the public, than the gentleman nam-
ed,—for to great industry and ability, he adds
the feelings and manners of a gentleman.

Fire! Our citizens were alarmed this
morning, about 9 o'clock by the cry of Fire.—
It originated in the building on the eastern side
of Exchange Street, occupied by Edward
Mansfield as an Iron and Junk Store, Danley
and Gorham as an Auction Room, and David
Robinson as a Confectionary. As near as we
can ascertain, it originated in the upper part of
Mr. Mansfield's apartment. The building was
owned by Mr. James Deering, and was

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING & DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in
Philadelphia, a new periodical bearing the above
comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully
adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who
cultivate Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and
the Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing
population of the United States, and the near approxi-
mation of the national appetite with whatever promoter the
national recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Jour-
nal—possessing, as the proprietor of it will amply them-
selves to diversify its pages, and to cater to the taste in all mat-
ters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a lib-
eral and creditable support from an enlightened commu-
nity in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of
sketching out such a plan as might be, is actually strewn
with any of the charms of novelty to ensure popularity &
encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing ob-
stacle which the proprietors of this work had to surmount
in its inception. Feeling confident, however, that its
success is certain, when its character becomes properly
known, they have already incurred considerable expense
in forming appropriate supplies of the best selected English
periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.
It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is
contemplated, to present in detail to the public its pros-
pective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that
its principal features should be drawn out as far as them-
selves permit, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the
more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied
that whatever industry and exertion may be employed in
completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never
will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution
of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial
and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA.—Will form a material portion of the
Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish regu-
larly, every week, an entire play and farce—to be se-
lected with a single eye to their merits alone; a pre-
ference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native
productions, when they can be obtained. Independent
criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons,
and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly in-
serted—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and
Bon Mots, prominent Characters of the present and past
ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in
store.

THE TURF.—A faithful record will be kept of all the
Running and Trotting matches in this country and Eng-
land. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated
thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month.
Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keep-
ing, and diseases of this invaluable animal, will be
particularly selected.

SPORTING.—Under this caption will be enumer-
ated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats,
Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Performances, Fishing,
Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review
will be procured, explanatory of the various improve-
ments and changes which costume worn in the fash-
ionable circles constantly undergo, by which it will be-
come an easy task for drapers and tailors to accommo-
date their customers with the most approved colours
and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible period.
Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by
this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, rep-
resentative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet
may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects,
which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that
there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space
allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Foot-
notes—An Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city,
and Places of Amusement—Statistics of the Grain Mar-
ket—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Bank-
—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Song-
ster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to
Music—and all other matters, regarding which an in-
terest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explana-
tion of its probable character, is particularly designed as
a companion for the patronage of the Turf, the Drama,
Sporting, Fashioning, &c. &c. It will prove also, as a
publication of facts will be authentic—a ready Re-
ference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should
consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States.
It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course
of one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular Plays
and Farces—the price of which separately at any of our
bookstores, would be at least Thirty Dollars! Here
there is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase
of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an un-
precedented small sum!—not taking into consideration
the multiplied variety which it is to accompany it, without
additional charge. Tailors who desire to procure ac-
curate and correct information of the changes in Dress will find
this an invaluable guide.

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be pub-
lished every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the lar-
gest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, post-
age paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to
any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully
requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Jour-
nal will forward their names immediately—the terms
will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Build-
ings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Specimen numbers
may be had on application at the office. Post patronage
respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement
three or four times, will be entitled to an exchange.

Note Lost.

NOTICE is hereby given, that is to forbid any person
or persons purchasing a Note given by Franklin
Whitecomb, of Sweden, County of Oxford, and State of
Maine, to James L. Blake of Bridgton, County of Com-
berland, and State of Maine. Said Note was given for
the sum of thirteen dollars, payable in six months after
date, on interest, about January 1, D 1835—and the
only note ever given to said James L. Blake by the said
Franklin Whitecomb, and this to forbid the said Frank-
lin Whitecomb from paying the above mentioned Note to
any other person except the said Blake.
N. B. There was an endorsement on said Note about
six months after the date of the above mentioned Note
of three dollars.
Dec. 12, 1834. JAMES L. BLAKE 3v23

JOEL C. VIRGIN, TRACITIONER AT LAW.

Dedham, Maine.
Reference, to PETER C. VIRGIN, Rumford.
Reference, to STEPHEN CARR, Fryeburg.
Reference, to NICHOLAS EMERY, Portland.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office
at Paris, Me., December 31, 1834.
BENEZER BARTLETT, Nathan Bartlett, David
Bolster, S. Simon Briggs, Daniel Chase, Ralph
S. Conley, Calvin Cummings, Eben's Cushman, Joseph
Daniels, James Deering, James Deering, Wm. H.
Deering, Deering & Dale, Demostriat, Joseph Dudley,
Samuel J. Durall, Charles H. Goss, Marston, Greech-
wood, Sarah F. Hall, Henry Hawkins, S. H. Longbottom,
George King, Adolph Lethbridge, James Langley, H.
Paisanos, Joseph Pease, J. James Perry, Asa Perry,
Thomas Prince, John Record, Horatio G. Russ, Sec-
retary of Oxford Lodge, Solomon Shaw, Alva Shirliff,
Robert Stallings, Wm. Stearns, Lewis Sturtevant, Sil-
vanus Sturtevant, Cynthia Swift, William Warren,
Josiah K. Weeks. JOSEPH C. VIRGIN, P. M.

JOB WORK, Executed with neatness and despatch at this OFFICE



POETRY.

LAY—BY J. G. PERCIVAL.
Over plain and hill and mountain
Speeds away on pinions strong,
Nerved with life from holy fountain
Far away the soul of song.
O'er it swells the arch of heaven,
Boundless arch of softest blue—
Round it rise the halls of even,
Hung with every gorgeous hue.
To the spirit land of wonder,
Cloud concealed, it speeds afar,
Borne on wings of rushing thunder,
Sounding like the tempest ear—
Rolling like ocean surges,
When the midnight Typhoon rings,
Hollow as a nation dirges,
When the Almighty vengeance stings—
Deep and full as torrent pouring
From a wasted Alp of snows—
Awful as a Volcanic roaring,
Here its fiery deluge flows—
Yet as stream in a shady valley,
Gurgling low through grass and flowers;
Evening wind in garden alley,
Breathing dew from lilac bowers;
Mellow horn, as twilight closes,
Winding through the slumbering grove
Maiden heartily hedge of roses,
Murmuring faint its lay of love—
Yet so soft this echo lingers,
Round the traced listener's ear,
Sweet as struck by fairy fingers,
Breathes the wind harp, dim and clear.
On by keenest longing driven,
Speeds away their eagle flight,
Till the magic cloud-wall rises,
Dazzling pours a sea of light.
Then as beams the land of wonder,
Bursting from its cloudy veil,
Anthem tones like peals of thunder,
Bid the new inspirer hail.

Beauties of Litigation. The editor of the *Augusta* (Ga.) Sentinel, in an article on the abuse and defects of the civil law generally and of that Georgia particular, gives the following illustration of the results of that system which, (saith Sir William Blackstone or somebody else) is "the perfection of human reason?"
"A man used another for the value of his work and labor bestowed upon a house which he had built for the defendant. He used in the inferior Court, where he obtained a verdict. The defendant appealed, and after the usual delays, his case came on for trial. Before unfolding his proofs, it appeared that there was another person (we will call him A.) who had some interest in the contract; and a motion was made for a nonsuit, on the ground that A. should have joined in the action. The motion was sustained, and the plaintiff was nonsuited."
He now recommenced his suit, joining A. with him in the action. He commenced as before, in the inferior Court, where he succeeded. Defendant appealed; and in the meantime a new judge was elected for that circuit. The case came on for trial; and, upon the hearing, a motion was made for a nonsuit, upon the ground of an improper joinder of A. in the action. The judge now on the bench happened to be the very man, at whose instance the first nonsuit was granted; the plaintiff, therefore, felt himself very secure from this motion. But he was mistaken. The judge stated, that he was well acquainted with the circumstances of case, and deeply regretted that he could not agree with his predecessor—that he had examined the authorities with care, and the examination had resulted in a settled conviction that A. ought not to have been joined in the action; and under this conviction, there was no other alternative, but to nonsuit the plaintiff—which was done accordingly.

The plaintiff now commenced his action as he did at first. Before it reached the final trial the second judge was deposed, and third was placed over the circuit. We left that circuit before the case came on before this judge, but we understand that he nonsuited the plaintiff a third time, on the ground that A. ought to have been joined in the action; and that, before the plaintiff could accommodate himself to the views of this judge, his case was barred by the statute of limitations. If so, the defendant got his house built for nothing; and the plaintiff, in addition to the expenses of the house, was saddled with the cost of three suits and six trials.

Elder John Leland. The following letter from this pious and venerable divine, we copy from the Boston post. It will richly repay attentive perusal. It contains sentiments eminently worthy of regard. The testimony of such a man in favor of the Administration—one who has been a democrat "of the straightest sect" from his youth up—who was a friend and supporter of Jefferson, and who has adhered to the cause of democracy through good and through evil report—the testimony of such a man is worthy the utmost consideration. It must be gratifying to the friends of the administration to find the old Jeffersonian republicans, the pillars of the democratic party in former years so firmly fixed in their attachment and support of Andrew Jackson. They are "signs" which cannot be misunderstood, except by those who

willfully shut their eyes to the light. But to the letter. It is in reply to one from the gentleman who has furnished it for publication.
"Sir—I respond to your sentiments, respecting our illustrious Chief Magistrate, and the abuse that has been cast upon him, by a heterogeneous mob, composed of nullifiers, Hartford Convention men, Bankites, and the would-be-ins. Supposing they should succeed in their wishes; is it probable that better treaties would be made—more land purchased—debts sunk faster—commerce more flourishing—public credit more firm—the hand of labor more eased—state rights more respected—the liberty of the citizens better guarded, or any blessing that may reasonably be looked for from government, bettered?"

When I survey the administration of President Jackson, I am constrained to say, "He has done all things well," and would ask those who are seeking to run him down, "Why, what evil has he done?" The Almighty Being, who seems to have a peculiar regard for the United States, has raised up men of singular qualities to meet special exigencies, whose names will live in admiration as long as history endures; and in this list or names, that of Andrew Jackson will not be obliterated; for that other men would have met with all that he has, with the same personal and moral courage and prudence; giving incontrovertible evidence in every measure, that the good of the people, and not his own aggrandizement, was the stimulus. But stop! I am no statesman.—The origin, design and boundaries of civil government I have studied; its interference with religion I have opposed; the equal rights of all I have pleaded for, but the munificence of law I am a stranger to.

In the formation of our Constitution of General Government, the aristocratic part of the community could not get woven into the letter of it all they desired; but after its ratification, they called into requisition all their energies to turn the administration into an Aristocratic channel, and by construction gave it an irresponsible tone; and were so successful that in ten years an alien act—a sedition act—stamp act, which standing army, &c. were all established; and the doctrine was trumpeted far and loud, that a national debt was a national blessing, which was chorused, "The rulers must save the people from themselves." None but those who lived at the time, can fully conceive how much it cost the sober democrats to place Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and check the threatening flood. But notwithstanding the fatal wound which Federalism then received, since the close of the last war in 1815, this deadly wound has been partly healed by the disguise of National Republicanism, and democracy has been obliged to arm herself with ballot box weapons to vanquish the same old enemy, who is now dodging out of sight under the covert of whig.

If individuals were always governed by truth justice, and benevolence, few laws and few magistrates would be sufficient; but government took its rise from the wrongs of men.—Men, finding evil propensities in themselves, and seeing the over acts of others, called in the aid of sober reason to establish rules to prevent the mischief. This is government; which is an evil of itself, because it costs individuals some of their natural rights; but it is a necessary evil to prevent a greater.

I have lived under the administration of seven Presidents, and was never better pleased with the measures of government than I am now—I have endeavored to serve my generation according to the clearest light that I could gain. It is now for the rising generation to sustain the institutions which their fathers have left them—improve upon them, or radically change them: for one generation has no right to control that which succeeds."

Snow at Baltimore. The Baltimore Chronicle of Tuesday says—It commenced snowing on Sunday night last about ten o'clock, and continued without intermission throughout yesterday, and had not ceased at ten o'clock last night. The snow now lies from two to three feet deep.

PROPOSALS.
For publishing in Portland, a Magazine devoted to Literature and the Arts, to be called the
Portland Magazine.

Consisting of Tales, original and selected, Biographical Sketches, Poetry, Notices of Books and of passing events. The publisher of the Portland Magazine thinks it necessary to solicit upon the public a long Prospectus, blazoning with unparellel promises; but should he be granted a fair trial he will endeavor to atone for the severity of protestations by his honest exertions to give pleasure and satisfaction to his subscribers.

The first number of the work is now before the public as a specimen of what it is intended to be. The publisher submits it to be judged of and supported according to its merits.

TERMS.
The Portland Magazine will be published on the first day of each month at \$2.50 per annum, subject to a deduction of fifty cents to those who pay in advance or on the delivery of the third number. Each number will contain 32 octavo pages.

Any person who will obtain six subscribers and remit the amount of subscription to the publisher shall be entitled to the seventh copy.

Letters and communications to be directed to Editor Stephens. In all cases of business the postage must be paid.

Portland, October 1, 1834.

NOTICE.
Runford, Jan 6, 1835.
Mr. MILLER, Sir: Please to discontinue the publication of the Notice I sent you, wherein I contained the public against purchasing two notes of hand given by me to Elliot P. Kidder—as having been fraudulently obtained. I hereby acknowledge that the notice is withdrawn, and I am sorry that I was so hasty in causing said statement in said notice.

RUFUS K. BUNKER.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

It is the title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the republication of standard works of the best writers. It is well printed on paper of the finest quality, made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen 4to. pages, making one volume of 222 pages per annum.

It will be sent by the mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving three dollars per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 contain The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. George Crabbe; No. 5 commences The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith. There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.

WM. PEARSON,
115 Fulton St. Proprietor.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"REPUBLIC OF LETTERS." Under this title, Mr. Wm. Pearson, of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we really think deserving of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English Literature. The publication contains sixteen pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, out of the best quality, and sized so that it will keep in the press without injury. The type is set in a clear and legible; and the whole is so arranged as to have the appearance of a London Magazine. To show the reader at what a distance from a library he is procured through this paper, we have the pleasure to announce that the first number, containing the works of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and a fourth part of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield,"—for all which the price is only six cents, and the subscriber will have, in the course of one week, what in any shape was never published without extending through many volumes. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selection of works for the Republic of Letters, will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in Literature, as to insure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it.—[N. York Evening Post.]

"We have before us the 3 first numbers of the Republic of Letters, a publication the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of 16 small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall. These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at from less than from three to five dollars in the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the price of six cents each. This is nothing but a literary cheapness indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is obtained by printing the works on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing, even the best Boston editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either of virgin, or in great part of virgin, and may be written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are making this article, which is on Gilpin's best."—[Evening Post.]

"A weekly publication bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place the hands of all the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature; a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a liberal patronage. Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter, the typography and execution of which is unsurpassed; the price is only six cents—being by far the cheapest, as well as the most useful publication of the kind, and we have no doubt, that it will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are besides elegant."—[Courier & Enquirer.]

RE-PUBLICATION OF THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN, AND WESTMINSTER Quarterly Reviews.

A uniform and correct edition of these valuable periodicals was commenced in this city a few weeks since. The publication commenced with the Westminster Review for January 1834. The April number has since been re-printed, and the number for July is in progress and will be issued in about three weeks. The Foreign Quarterly was taken up with the number for July, and the London Quarterly with the number for August 1834. The Edinburgh will be commenced with the number for October inst.

The numbers of each work are issued separately, and are printed with great care on a large octavo page, and are of a superior quality. The size of the numbers is not very different from the European ones, and they are quite as good in every particular.

They will be republished as soon after they are received from Europe as it is possible. It should, however, be remembered, that their appearance in Europe is very irregular, sometimes not appearing for three months from the time indicated on the cover. It is also necessary to be observed that, owing to the time of commencing the publication, there were several back numbers to reprint, so that they could not of course appear as early as would otherwise have been the case.

A number of some one of these works will be issued as often as once in three weeks, so that no one of them will be delayed longer than is necessarily required for its proper publication. Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews, \$5 per an.

To those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:—
For three of them \$7 per annum.
For two " 6 "
For one " 3 "

The subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. From this rule there will be no deviation. Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of a year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

THEODORE FOSTER.
New York, October, 1834.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME EIGHTEEN OF THE New England Galaxy.

JOHN NEAL, & H. HASTINGS WELD, EDITORS.

THE Eighteenth Volume of the GALAXY will commence on the 1st of January 1835. In accordance with a promise given not long since, that the paper should advance in literary merit in proportion as it gained in public favor, we have spared no pains or expense to render it worthy of patronage. PRIZES have been paid for a successful TALE & POEM and a liberal remuneration has been given for Original Articles. During the last four months there have been published in the columns of the paper no less than sixteen Original Tales, and twenty-one Original Poems, together with Sketches, Essays, &c., making in all, probably a greater quantity of Original matter than has been given of the same quality in any other paper in the United States.

The fact that these exceptions have been met by an increase of names upon our subscription list, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations has induced us to engage the services of JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland, who will hereafter be associated with H. HASTINGS WELD, Esq. the present editor, in addition to which we offer for Original Articles the following

PRIZES.
For the best ORIGINAL TALE; FIFTY DOLLARS.
For the best ORIGINAL POEM; TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.
For the best Article on a Humorous Subject; TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The manuscripts may be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, Boston, post paid, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked "Name;" and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the editors of the Galaxy.

Terms of the Galaxy. Three dollars per annum in advance. As we have no agents, persons at a distance who wish the paper can enclose the amount by mail. Postmasters and others who may forward the names of five subscribers and fifteen dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis; or a reasonable commission. Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones; we offer an exchange to any editor who will publish this advertisement—provided always, that the Galaxy is not to be put on a Reading Room File.

MASTERS & MARDEN.
Boston, Dec 20th, 1834. No. 28 Court Street.

Public Attention

Is most respectfully solicited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation.

DR RELFE'S Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long-established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence. They have been successfully administered for many years, as a remedy for—
Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scars, Pustules, and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint; and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Festering Eruptions on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Purifiers known, to free the system from humors.

A Physician of eminence, who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

Teeth! Gums!

THOSE who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. Its application also braces and strengthens the Gums, secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all discolorations and offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

Price 50 cents.

*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 3 [No. 1.] espily.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:
TAKEN on Execution, and to be sold at public auction, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Ezra T. Russell of Bethel, in said County, all the right in equity, which Henry Barrows of Albany in said County, woman, has in redeem the Farm on which he now lives, situated in said Albany, the same being mortgaged to O'Neil W. Robinson and Bethel, trader. A more particular description of the premises, the amount due on said mortgage and the terms of payment, to be given at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff
Bethel, December 23, 1834.

Notice!

All persons indebted to the subscriber on account of more than one year's standing, are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

Dec. 4, 1834. FRANCIS BENNIS.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

EDWARD WHITE, Administrator of the estate of **JAMES WHITE,** late of said County, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

CHARLES BENSON, Administrator of the estate of **CHARLES BENSON,** late of said County, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

THOMAS CROCKER, Guardian of the estate of **THOMAS CROCKER,** late of said County, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

RANSOM NORTON, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

CHARLES NORTON.
Livermore, January 6, 1835. 3 w 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JEREMIAH STEVENS, late of Canton, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

CYRUS H. COOLEGE.
Canton, January 6, 1835. 3 w 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAUEL TOWN, Jr. late of Albany, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

AARON CUMMINGS.
Albany, January 6, 1835. 3 w 22

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSIAH BAILEY, late of Buckfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOSIAH BAILEY.
Buckfield, January 6, 1835. 3 w 22

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. Porter. NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in the town of Porter, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1834, as follows:

Owner's Name	Range	No. Lots	No. Acres	Value	Delinquent 1833	Total
A	16	100	150	3 06	c.	3 06
"	17	100	125	2 64		2 64
"	18	100	75	1 86		1 86
"	20	25	31	64		64
B	10	40	40	81		81
C	18	100	100	2 04	5 46	7 50
"	19	100	150	3 06		3 06
A	19	100	100	2 04		2 04
D	18	135	150	3 06		3 06
"	19	135	150	3 06		3 06
E	16	100	150	3 06		3 06
"	17	60	60	1 22		1 22
G	5	95	95	1 93		1 93
"	3	100	150	3 06		3 06
"	2	50	50	1 02	2 76	3 78
"	7	70	50	1 02		1 02
"	4	50	50	2 76		2 76
"	3	51	100	5 47		5 47
"	7	70	55	3 00		3 00

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber, on or before **THURSDAY the 7th day of May next**, so much of said lands and tracts shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said day, at one o'clock P. M., at the store of Ebenezer Blazo, Jr. in said Porter.

EZRA GIBBS, Jr. Collector.
Porter, January 3, 1835. 3w22